

LIGHT ON SOLDIERS' ALLOTMENTS HELD UP BY BUREAUS

Causes of Delay and Confusion Fully
Explained by Sun Writer at Washington
—New Applications in Some Cases

(Special to The Sun.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—"My son said the government would pay me \$15 a month out of his pay while he was in France. Now I get a postal card saying the government has stopped sending me the money. I need it very much. What shall I do? That is the substance of hundreds of letters received each week by congressmen. The discontinuance of the payment of certain allotments not carrying a government allowance, and the statement that they will not be renewed except on a new application from the soldier has caused no end of anxiety and hardship to aged and dependent parents and as a result members of congress are overwhelmed with inquiries as to what can be done to obtain the money from the war department according to the expressed agreement when the son was called to the front. The little post-card sent out by the war risk insurance bureau saying tersely that the allotment has been discontinued, sounds like the crack of doom to scores of parents who rely on aid from the son to help the high cost of living. To be sure the card names a list of persons to whom the recipient may apply for further information but the conditions under which this can be done is 'all Greek' to most of them, who are not familiar with the intricate workings of the war department and its many branches. All they know is that their beloved son is thousands of miles away across the water fighting in France, and that they are alone here and without the promised help from him to bridge them over the hard times.

New Applications Required

"Unless a new application is filed with the war department," unquestionably means many instances where the allotment will not be renewed through the neglect, inability or unwillingness of the enlisted man to sign a new application. "Unless some steps are taken to continue those allotments without a new application suffering, will certainly come this winter to many aged dependents," said Congressman Glynn of Connecticut today, on his return from the war risk bureau. "And I have no doubt some method will soon be devised which will restore the payments. It is of small consequence what department does the book-keeping but it is of great importance that the wishes of the boys in France be carried out and that the families left at home do not suffer." The war risk insurance is of tremendous magnitude and remarkable work has been done along that line since it was adopted. But there is still considerable confusion and change of method, in the hope of bettering the service in the end.

The Middle Explained

Up to a recent date the war risk insurance bureau paid all these allotments and allowances. Now coupled with the discontinuance of hundreds of thousands of allotments, the postal card sent out states that hereafter the war risk bureau will pay only such as carry an allowance, and that the quartermaster's department will pay those that do not carry an allowance (provided they are paid at all); that the Marine Corps will pay its own, that the navy will pay its own and closes its statement by saying "Do not write the war risk bureau about your case." Is it any wonder the old folks at home are puzzled? To make the matter all clear it is first necessary that the dependent family understands the difference between compulsory and voluntary allotments and between any kind of an allotment and an allowance. Briefly told it is thus:—

The Allotments Classified

A compulsory allotment is a certain portion of the pay of an enlisted man

set aside by the government for the support of his wife or children. This constitutes Class A and all enlisted men in the service are subject to this compulsory allotment if they are married or have children to support, except under conditions so rare as not to effect the majority of enlisted men. Class A allotment, while subject to several conditions and exceptions is otherwise compulsory as to a wife, a divorced wife who has been awarded alimony and has not remarried; a child or children. All other allotments are voluntary.

A voluntary allotment is a certain part of the pay of an enlisted man set aside by the government on the request of the soldier, for the benefit of some person. There are two kinds of voluntary allotments. The first is Class B and under it the enlisted man asks that a portion of his monthly pay be given over to his parents, grandparents, grandchildren or other members of his family, dependent on him for support. The second system of voluntary allotments is one in which the enlisted man requests that a certain portion of his pay be set aside for the benefit of persons other than those mentioned in Class A or Class B.

An allowance is the sum of money paid by the government out of government funds to the families of enlisted men in addition to the allotment they receive from their pay.

The Amounts Vary

Allowances vary from \$15 a month to \$50 a month according to circumstances, but in no case can it exceed the last named sum which is called a family allowance and mainly based on the number of people dependent for support on the enlisted man.

Class A and Class B carry an allowance, if requested and approved. Except in Class B no voluntary allotment can carry an allowance. After making the compulsory allotment the enlisted man can make voluntary allotments if he desires, subject to conditions fixed by the war and navy departments.

The Changes in Allotments

In the matter of discontinuance, in spite of various rumors otherwise, the facts seem to be these:—

Every original application for allotment which carried with it a request for an allowance, will be continued, whether in Class A or Class B.

All other voluntary allotments are now completely discontinued until a new application from the enlisted man is received.

Commanders of troops have been ordered to notify their men that a new application must be filed. If in the quartermaster general's office; if in the navy through the war allotment office; if in the Marine Corps, through the paymaster of the United States Marine Corps; if in the Coast Guard through the captain commandant of the Coast Guard. All these offices are in Washington.

Plan of Salvation

An effort is being made to have the method simplified and something done to secure payments pending receipt of new applications. The attention of the war department has been called to the fact that a man may be hopelessly ill in a foreign hospital, he may be suffering from shell shock and unable to make an application, he may be where great delay would come in reaching him, or he may be unable and refuse to sign a second time. In any of those cases the hardship to those left behind would be great. It has been suggested that some sort of a certificate could be issued as to former payments which would meet the emergency, but until that is authorized all the dependent families can do is to apply to the one of the above mentioned authorities for further information. RICHARDS.

A Quarter Century Ago

About this time 25 years ago, according to the old Sun, the democrats nominated for governor, John E. Russell of Leicester, and for lieutenant governor, James B. Carroll of Springfield, a native of Lowell. Both men were able campaigners and made a great fight for election, but as a result of the business depression of that year, no democrat could be elected in this state. The brilliant William E. Russell was then governor, and it was supposed that John E. might be able to score a victory, but Greenhalge and Wolcott who headed the republican ticket, were the victors.

Hon. James B. Carroll, now a member of the supreme court of Massachusetts, had been prominent in democratic councils until appointed to the bench, chiefly as an able exponent of democratic principles and a supporter of democratic candidates. He served as city solicitor of Springfield and as chairman of the state industrial accident board, always with fairness and pre-eminent ability. A brilliant orator and a firm believer in democratic policies, he has always shown the judicial quality of mind, the full development of which has made him an ornament to the supreme bench. He married the daughter of Michael Corbett of this city.

Veteran Firemen

Says the old Sun: "The Lowell 'vets' captured second prize in the tournament at Nashua yesterday. That was the best they could do, and they did it well. True, their record was several feet below the distance they made at Worcester recently, but this can be accounted for by the strong wind that prevailed.

"Seven 'masheens' competed, and there was a lively contest before the spitting was finished and the winners announced as follows: Peabody



PUSH HIM OVER!

Always one more million men!
One more billion bones!
Once again and yet again,
We're behind the loan\$;

Push that Line across the Rhine!
Buck up, boys; you're going fine!
Ask the limit! Still we'll sign—
One more million bones!

Unions, first prize \$100, playing 139 feet, 5 inches. Lowell Veterans, \$50, 187 feet, 2 1/2 inches. Peabody Veterans, third, \$25, 187 feet, 11 3/4 inches. Peppercorns, fourth, \$15, 184 feet, 10 inches.

The Lowell veteran firemen for a time held the world's record of 250 feet 1 1/2 inches. Their "hub" at that time was the City of Lowell, which they set up securely nestled at their quarters on Fletcher street. The Lowell record was beaten by the Hancocks of Brockton, whose engine threw a stream of 263 feet.

Under the auspices of the local veteran firemen the greatest firemen's muster ever held anywhere, convened here in 1908 when Humphrey O'Sullivan financed the big event. There were 55 machines entered and 63 played. The Hancocks of Brockton carried off the first prize and Lowell took third.

The Lowell veterans date their organization from 1857. At present they number about 50 men and still hold social gatherings at irregular intervals, ruled chiefly by the enthusiasm of the members. Their last contest was in Providence two years ago. President "Jim" Walker is the leading spirit of the veterans and one of the most enthusiastic in all their contacts.

Merrimack Clothing Co.

In The Sun of Sept. 23, 1903, is the following:

"A new era is marked in business circles of the city with the opening in its magnificent new home, yesterday, of the Merrimack Clothing company. Heretofore the drift of business has been toward the post office, now it sets toward city hall, and the movement up town, as we must hereafter style it, is headed by the latest enterprise in our city, the Merrimack Clothing company."

Thus the Merrimack has passed its quarter century anniversary without any flourish of trumpets and is to be congratulated upon its prosperity as shown during the past 25 years.

25 Years Wed

Says the old Sun (Sept. 25): "Last evening at 2 Brooks street the marriage of Mr. Murdoch R. McDonald and Miss Sophia McLeod occurred. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. O. Campbell. Miss Maggie Matheson was bridesmaid and Mr. Allen McDonald best man. The happy couple received many wedding presents.

"A very pretty home wedding occurred last evening at the residence of Mr. Charles T. Fish, 26 Dover street, when his daughter, Adele C. Fish, was united in marriage to Mr. Edward F. Staples, son of W. H. Staples, the well known contractor. The drawing room was the scene of the ceremony which was performed by Rev. George N. Batchelor.

"At the parochial residence of St. Michael's church, last evening, Mr. George H. Miller of the D. L. Page company, and Miss Jennie Mangon, a popular young lady of Centralville, were united in marriage by Rev. Fr. Gilray. The bridesmaid was Miss Mabel Mangon, a younger sister of the bride. Mr. Cammick of Lawrence was best man."

Mrs. O'Connell's Death

Just 25 years ago on September 28 was laid at rest in the Catholic cemetery Mrs. Bridget O'Connell, the mother of His Eminence William Cardinal O'Connell, a woman of most estimable Christian character. A notable feature of the funeral services was that among the bearers were

six sons of deceased and the seventh, the present cardinal, was celebrant of the mass for the repose of her soul. The following is from the account of the funeral in the old Sun:

"St. Peter's church was crowded this morning during the services over the remains of the late Mrs. Bridget O'Connell. Every seat was occupied by sorrowing friends who had come to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. The altar was draped in deep mourning out of respect to one who had led a noble life.

"Rev. Fr. William O'Connell, a son of the deceased, was celebrant of the solemn high mass of requiem. Rev. Fr. McManus, Deacon, Rev. Fr. McDonough, sub-deacon and Rev. Fr. McKenna, master of ceremonies. Clergymen were present from the different Catholic churches of the city and many from Boston. Six sons of deceased—Simon, Edward, Matthew, Luke, John and Richard were the bearers."

Solly Smith Belonged Here

It may be of interest to those interested in pugilism to recall the fight between George Dixon and "Solly" Smith more particularly so, as Smith was claimed to be a Lowell boy. Of the fight itself the old Sun had a long account from which the following is taken:

"The sporting fraternity came in droves to the Coney Island Athletic club last night to see the much-talked-of prize fight between George Dixon and Solly Smith. The fact of Smith having knocked out Johnny Griffin recently at Roby, Ind., gave him many supporters. This match has attracted more widespread interest than any fight that has been held at Coney Island since the club has been in existence. Prominent sporting men were here from all parts of the country, and the attendance was very much larger than had been expected. Dixon was the favorite in the betting."

Smith battled with Dixon through seven rounds but in the final he was badly done up as will appear from the following account of the knockout as given in the old Sun:

"Dixon landed a stiff left-hander on Smith's jaw, and as Smith staggered backward, Dixon sprang upon him like a tiger and planted a right and left with rapid succession. Smith sank to the floor under this punishment and took advantage of nine seconds. He rose to his feet only to be sent to the floor again and came up very much weaker. Dixon stood over him, knowing full well the value of every second at so vital a stage of the game. Smith never got a chance to recover, as Dixon uprooted him with tremendous force, sending him to the floor on his face. Smith was game and tried his utmost to rally, but was only able to get up to his feet and sink to the floor again from exhaustion before Dixon could get over to him. Referee Eckhardt then declared Dixon the victor."

"The time of this round was 2m. 42s. The crowd cheered Dixon for his victory and Smith for the game fight he had put up. It looked at one time during the early part of the seventh round as though Smith might be able to last for at least half a dozen more rounds."

George Dixon and his manager, O'Rourke, cleared \$15,000 on that battle. Dixon had a guarantee of 50 per cent of the gross receipts in case he won, while Smith was to get \$8000 in the event of his beating the feather-weight champion. The gross receipts were figured up to be close to \$30,000, so that Dixon's share was \$15,000 or thereabouts. Smith got \$1000, the loser's share, from O'Rourke. Now as to the identity of Smith 1 and the following interesting note in the old Sun:

"For more than a year sporting men have been interested in the practically unknown pugilist, who Monday night, was put to sleep by Dixon, the champion featherweight and who was generally known as 'Solly' Smith. 'Solly' showed up in the world as an unknown, and became quite a favorite by reason of his plucky fights. His star was in the ascendancy until Dixon pulled it down.

"Now The Sun learns that 'Solly' Smith is a Lowell boy. According to the story which is told The Sun, 'Solly' Smith is probably Solomon Hirschfeld, or familiarly known as 'Solly.' It is said that he is a son of Philip Hirschfeld, who years ago kept a clothing store on Merrimack street and for whom Mr. J. L. Chalfoux worked when he first came to Lowell."

THE OLD TIMER.

N. J. Laughton of Old Orchard picked four Wolf River apples that together weighed six pounds. One of them weighed 2 1/4 pounds. Another apple picked from the same tree made a pie.

A REASONABLE PLACE TO EAT
Fox's Lunch Room
TABLES FOR LADIES
10 Bridge Street
Next to Keith's Theatre

We Have Just What You Need in Watches. Come In and See Us.
Lyle
JEWELER
LOWELL, MASS.

UNCLE SAM MAKES EYEGLASSES FOR BOYS AT THE FRONT

Unbreakable Spectacles Are Made by Eight
Optical Units in France—Materials all
Come From America

(Paris Correspondent of the Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

PARIS, France, Sept. 28.—American efficiency? Why, Uncle Sam even has his own spectacle factory in France!

Three thousand doughboys are wearing new glasses—which they didn't have to send home for—because Uncle Sam is on the job. The glasses are put together in France by American soldiers; they are ground and polished out of American motor-driven machinery.

And the glasses are free to the soldiers. They're made with frames that look like platinum, but actually are of the stuff that keeps the liberty motor light—aluminum.

A new standard pattern has been adopted for the rough usage glasses get in the army. They're military looking and as unbreakable as it is possible for eyeglasses to be.

Now there are eight optical units attached to base hospitals here, each in charge of oculists ranking high in their profession at home.

The hub of Uncle Sam's spectacle-making unit is in a village in a popu-

lous section of France. It's a barrack-like building full of filing cabinets, delicate machinery and buck private things scientific than militaristic.

Packing cases full of wrappings and cushioned squares of rough glass and spectacle frames come into that building daily. And out go spectacles by the hundreds and thousands, each fitted with the best optical glass obtainable.

That glass comes from Pittsburgh, Rochester and Corning, N. Y., where scientists and skilled mechanics have proved they can make out of the sands of the western United States of America optical glass better than the Germans ever made. And it's made without using Turkish emery—an "indispensable" that has been replaced by a member of the carborundum family.

And Uncle Sam's spectacle factory has two "side-lines"—the manufacture of artificial eyes for wounded and the making of special lenses for gas masks, the latter for the use of men who have trouble in seeing without glasses and who necessarily have to whip off their glasses when a gas alarm comes.

EDWARD M. THIERRY.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS!

Champion Salesman Urges
Business Men to Buy!

Buy! Buy!

BY GEORGE A. SCHNEIDER.

Champion Liberty Loan Bond Salesman of the United States.

(First of Four Articles Written Especially for The Sun and Associate Members of the Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

If we Americans are to be frank with ourselves we must admit that during the first three years of this war we capitalized and commercialized that terrible conflict. We were becoming a nation addicted to extreme wastefulness, all walks and stations of life self-centered and selfish in the pursuit of our individual interests and pleasures. We were snug and complacent in the knowledge that our country was at peace, that we were prosperous and happy.

When, after three years of submission to unheard-of violations of our international rights, the limit of patience was reached, and the United States joined the allies, most of us even then did not seem to realize we were actual combatants in the terrible world's conflict.

As a people we did not take the war seriously until the martial strains of life and drum were heard in every village and city of our land and the flower of our nation's manhood, our own sons, brothers, husbands and friends, were marching away to engage in the same awful warfare we had been so accustomed to reading about for three years it had become commonplace.

While our boys, who but a few months ago were engaged in peaceful pursuits, are making all America proud of their deeds of courage and bravery on the western battle line of France, we must guard against being too optimistic, for we have a long hard pull ahead of us before we can hope for the final and decisive victory which must and will be won for the great cause of liberty, justice and humanity we are fighting for.

Every American must become thoroughly imbued with the conviction that we have not only an army and navy to get ready, but an entire nation that must be trained, with every man and woman ready to promptly and to the best of their ability respond to their country's every call for duty, service and sacrifice.

We cannot all wear a uniform, shoulder a gun or be Red Cross nurses, but every man and woman is today enrolled in our country's service just

as much as are our boys in khaki and blue. The war cannot be won without their direct personal co-operation. They must respond to every call made upon them. He who fails our country in the present great crisis, is just as much a deserter as is the soldier in uniform who quits under fire.

We are now being called upon to subscribe to the fourth Liberty loan bond issue of our government. We are not being asked for a contribution or a donation, but are being urged to buy to the limit of our ability the highest class of investments, drawing 4 1/2 per cent interest, a gilt-edged security backed by the matchless resources of our great country.

We need more ships and cannon, more aircraft, more munitions, more food, supplies and equipment for the two million of our boys already in France and the millions of others we must send over. We must extend financial credit to the nations with whom we are allied. Every dollar invested in Liberty loan bonds speeds up our war activities, hastens the return home of our boys over there, and brings nearer the realization of our vision of the final glorious victory which must be won not in Italy, Belgium or France, but must and will be won on the soil of Germany, stamping out for all time to come Hun militarism, tyranny and arrogance.

In order to assist in the defense of the Canadian coast, the formation of a Canadian Naval service is being hastened. A commander of the Royal Air Force has been lent to Canada to organize the service.

CASWELL, The Optician

Is there anything the matter with your eyesight? If so, you should consult a skillful eye specialist. We are ready to attend to your wants and can give you perfect fit and expert service. Delays are dangerous and tomorrow may be too late. You should never put off until tomorrow what you should do today. With such an important thing as your eyesight at stake your immediate attention is necessary. This is the place to have eyes examined. For twenty years we have made glasses that have made our customers happy.

CASWELL'S

39 MERRIMACK ST.
Opposite Chalfoux's Store

DAILY BULLETIN FROM WAR WORK HEADQUARTERS
119 MERRIMACK STREET

THANK GOD FOR THE U.S.A.

That means YOU and every one of us. Let us go to it!

BUY BONDS

THEY are putting theirs over. WE will put ours over.

BUY YOUR BONDS

or engage to buy your bonds

TODAY

Saturday, the first day

Let YOUR BONDS swell the first amount. Make good news for the boys.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be
Constipated
and Happy

A Remedy That
Makes Life
Worth Living

Genuine bears signature

Beutelschlag

ABSENCE of Iron in the
Blood is the reason for
many colorless faces but

CARTER'S IRON PILLS
will greatly help most pale-faced people



The Keeper of the Road to France

IT'S the American Navy's biggest job. Enormous numbers of soldiers, unbelievable amounts of arms and munitions, millions of tons of food must go daily. Lives are staked against unseen mines and treacherous torpedoes. Some day our navy and its allies will come at grips with Germany's strong sea power. There must be no failure.

ACROSS THE WATERS

By Odette Gastinel, a 13 year-old French girl

It was a little river — almost a brook. It was called the Yser. One could talk from one side to the other without raising one's voice. The birds could fly over it with one sweep of their wings. And on its banks there were millions of men, the one turned toward the other, eye to eye. But the difference which separated them was greater than that between the stars in the sky. It was the difference which separates justice from injustice. The ocean is so great that the sea-gulls do not dare to cross it. During seven days and seven nights the great steamships of America, going at full speed, must drive through the deep waters before the lighthouses of France come into view. But from one side to another hearts are touching.

Odette Gastinel.

We must provide more ships, more men, more guns, to rid the sea of murderous jackal Germans, foul fighters that they are.

Join the Fighting Fourth

Buy more Liberty Bonds and help build a bigger navy

Buy Bonds the way they fight—to the utmost

Buy today — at any bank — cash or instalments

Liberty Loan Committee
of New England

Save to Buy
and
Buy to Keep



This advertisement is endorsed and paid for by The Shaw Stocking Co. as a part of their efforts to fight this war to a prompt and victorious conclusion.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor
BEN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press

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THE FIGHTING LIBERTY LOAN

As the day for opening the drive for the Fighting Liberty Loan dawned, it offered the people at home a splendid opportunity to supplement the great drive in which our heroes are engaged in France between Verdun and Rheims, pushing the enemy back to the German border. Already the news from the drive started on Thursday is most encouraging as it shows results comparable to those of the first distasteful American drive in the St. Mihiel sector. Again are the American troops victorious on a twenty mile front; again have they routed the enemy and taken many prisoners. In this case they are fighting in a great drive participated in by the heroic French army.

This appeal of the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan comes at an opportune time. The army is doing its part most nobly and here at home the question is put squarely to every man and woman who can spare the money. "Will you loan it to Uncle Sam to be used in defeating Germany and making the world safe for democracy?" Never before were war operations half so expensive as at present, never before has war been conducted on such a universal scale, and never, perhaps, have the issues at stake in any other war been of such far reaching importance. Not only the freedom of the world is involved, but the lives of many nations and peoples that would be exterminated by Germany if she were not opposed by superior force.

Do not imagine that Germany is already beaten; do not assume that because Bulgaria asks for an armistice the allies should turn from the task of wiping out German militarism. That task will require another year at least as Germany will hold out as long as she can in order to secure the most favorable terms possible. To show that the nation stands behind our armies, it is necessary that the American people with one grand acclaim shall respond to this call of the Fourth, the Fighting Liberty Loan, projected on terms that make it a first class investment.

The possession of these bonds will stand as proof of help rendered in the war to defeat Germany, a record of patriotic support to the boys who are shedding their blood and laying down their lives over there. "What is being done with all the money?" some will ask. It would be very difficult to enumerate the uses to which it is being put, but a few items will serve to illustrate.

Since the beginning of the war, we have spent for army use \$37,000,000 for flour; \$14,000,000 for sugar; \$45,000,000 for bacon; \$12,000,000 for beans; \$9,000,000 for canned tomatoes, and \$3,000,000 for rice. These are only some of the large items in our army's bill of fare. We have spent \$125,000,000 for shoes; over \$500,000,000 for clothing, winter and summer; nearly \$150,000,000 for blankets.

Our axes for the army have cost over \$4,000,000; our rolling kitchens \$47,000,000 and field ranges \$1,500,000. The army is using 2,500,000 shovels costing \$1 a piece. Our motor trucks to carry supplies and ammunition cost \$240,000,000, and for horse-drawn wagons and carts we have spent \$57,000,000. Our 219,000 horses and 132,000 mules have cost us nearly \$100,000,000; to feed them has cost over \$90,000,000 and the harness for them nearly \$20,000,000.

The subscribers to the Liberty Loans have purchased for the war department over \$4,000,000,000 of ordnance—\$1,000,000,000 was spent for artillery; \$200,000,000 for automatic rifles; \$100,000,000 for small arms; nearly \$2,000,000,000 for artillery ammunition and \$340,000,000 for small arms ammunition. \$100,000,000 was spent for armored motor cars.

It is estimated that \$7,000,000,000 will be spent by the ordnance department this current year.

These figures are large, but we have nearly 2,000,000 men in France and nearly as many in cantonments here, and the United States and the people of the United States through the Liberty loan are making these soldiers as safe and as comfortable as possible and as effective as possible.

Every subscription to the previous Liberty loans has helped and every subscriber to the Fourth, the greatest and most urgent of all, will help to win the war. Let the drive go on and let the general, generous and patriotic response of the American people be such as will resound across the sea to convince Germany that the American people stand ready to make any financial sacrifice to sustain the glorious army now winning magnificent victories and that still greater army which in 1919 is to march on Berlin and sound the death knell of German militarism, German Kaiserism, Prussian Junkerism and Hohenzollern warlords.

are hundreds of cases throughout the city that are practically neglected because of the scarcity of doctors, or the impossibility of finding them. It seems that the city officials might do something to relieve this situation. If an emergency office were opened at city hall to provide doctors where needed throughout the city, much of the delay that is now unavoidable might be overcome. It is undoubtedly a fact that many deaths have resulted from the epidemic in cases where the parties affected were unable to secure the services of a doctor. Of course many cases seem to be so serious that the physicians can offer but little if any relief, yet it appears that the city authorities should make an effort to furnish doctors or at least to enable the citizens to find a doctor within a reasonable time.

A great many of the local doctors are now in the government service, and some means should be adopted to enable those who remain to visit three or four cases where they now can visit but one. We have no doubt that there are many citizens of Lowell who would offer the use of their automobiles for the purpose of enabling the doctors to get around more quickly to the various cases and thus render all possible aid in combating the epidemic and saving lives.

For this purpose we suggest that the mayor or the board of health open an office to receive calls for physicians in emergency cases. This office should be kept open night and day and it should require every physician in Lowell to offer his services whenever he can spare the time from his own patients. With this arrangement and a sufficient number of automobiles to take the doctors wherever called, it seems that a great deal more might be done to fight the disease than we are possible under the present disorganized arrangement.

In Boston the Red Cross is working on some such plan and is accomplishing a great deal of good in getting medical treatment and nurses to cases that would otherwise be neglected.

This is a time when the people themselves can adopt preventive measures that in a great degree may ward off the disease. It is well that the schools and the theatres have been closed. It remains now for the people to avoid other assemblies and to adopt hygienic methods for the preservation of their health. The various health authorities have given out statements as to what each individual should do for himself or herself, and it is important that these directions be followed as closely as possible. Fresh air, plenty of nourishing food, reasonable clothing, plenty of sleep, the absence of worry and the observance of other rules to promote physical well being are among the more important preventive methods. To those who are suffering from the disease, an appeal is made to use preventive methods in coughing, spitting or sneezing as carelessness in these undoubtedly helps to spread the disease.

1917 to August 1918, the advance was 15 per cent, while from August 1913 to the present the increase was 70 per cent. In 1913 the department reports showed that retail prices that year had risen 15 per cent above the average of the five year period from 1901 to 1905. Thus it appears that a dollar's worth of food purchased at that time sold for \$1.15 in 1913 and \$1.95 at the present time or practically double the five year average mentioned.

It is not cheering news to housewives to learn that while the wholesale cost of foods required by American families was 3 1/2 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1918 than in 1917, the retail price is announced from another source to have advanced 15 per cent in the same period. Is this an error in calculation or simply an example of how the retailers take advantage of a slight increase to demand excessive profits from their patrons.

SHORTAGE OF COAL

It comes to light that many of our citizens are without coal and unable to heat their dwellings at the present time. On the other hand, it is reported from various sources that some residents have more coal than they are likely to need. The local fuel administration has been attending to business, but it may have been deceived in some cases. Those who attempt to impose upon either the fuel administration or the food administration by false statements or deception are assuming considerable risk. This is a time when everybody should be satisfied with a moderate supply, so that nobody will be deprived of what they are entitled to. Those who are unable to heat their homes at the present time are to that extent less able to ward off the epidemic. The fuel administration will undoubtedly take steps to have every household receive a moderate supply and to that body all complaints should be made. The newspapers cannot remedy such matters.

RECLASSING REGISTRANTS

It appears that an order not to disorganize essential industries through the operation of the military draft, the directing authorities have announced that the liberal provision embodied in the new regulations for deferred classification will be extended to those who registered prior to September 12. This will necessitate additional work for the exemption boards and the reclassification of many of the registrants under the former draft law. Many who have been held for special or limited military service prior to September 12, and who wish to obtain deferred classification, may apply to the local boards to have their cases reopened. This will add still further to the already overwhelming duties of the various exemption boards whose work thus far has been of the most arduous character.

SEEN AND HEARD

Included in the remarkable advances made this year may be noted that drive by old H. C. L.

Samuel Untermeyer, big business lawyer, wants government ownership of railroads. And we believe he—and the rest of the country—will get it.

All that Lieutenant Frank Luke, American flier, did at St. Mihiel was to bring down 11 Hun balloons and three airplanes. By next spring Lieutenant Luke will be able to chase a whole flock of Hun fliers back to Berlin all by his wits.

Keep a Toad in Your Garden.

The toad is useful because of its diet. No less than 32 species of insects, mostly injurious, have been proved to enter into its diet. In his "Civic Biology" (American Book Company), George W. Hunter says: "A toad has been observed to snap up 128 flies in half an hour. Thus, at a low estimate, it could easily destroy 1000 insects during a day and do an immense service to the garden during the summer." It has been estimated by Kirkland that a single toad may, on account of the cutworms which it kills, be worth \$19.38 each season if lives, if the damage done by each cutworm he estimated at only one cent. Toads also feed upon slugs and other garden pests.—Popular Science Monthly.

Up-to-Date Nursery Rhymes

School children in some parts of England are being taught the following rhyme on the model of "The House That Jack Built," as follows:

Save the crumbs
And you save the loaf.
Save the loaf
And you save the wheat.
Save the wheat
And you save the ships.
Save the ships
And you save the men.
Save the men
On land and sea, and thus you
Save your country.—Newburyport News.

Probing a Mystery

Sheerluck Bones, the great detective, sat in his office pasting imported cigar bands on a bunch of three for five cigars to put in his give-away pocket, when Silas Dinglemore entered.

"I want you to look into the finances of my daughter's fiancé. He claims to have plenty of money. He claims to own one-fifth interest in a pickle house, but he talks more like a piker than a pickler!"

"O—ah—ah—ah!" said the detective. "A baffling case, indeed. Let me ponder for a second. O, ah, yes! Just send him to me. I will unravel the mystery!"

II.

Charlie Scragglin Dosh entered Bones' office.

"Let me see your watch!" commanded the detective.

And Charlie handed over his double-barreled, repeating, self-winding, no-jeweled Oshermore watch.

And Sheerluck Bones opened the back of it to examine it with his 24-caliber magnifying glass.

"Ahem. That will be all," he said.

III.

"Yes. Give me Spooendixy 0032. That you, Mr. Dinglemore? Yes, this is Detective Bones. I find that while Mr.

Dosh has had money right along, he hasn't it now, because he has his watch back and the two don't go together. I examined the watch and find that there are 20 different pawnbrokers' numbers on the watch lid near the solar jingle spring and 13 more near the 40-horsepower, three-pound skidder wheel. Therefore, he can't have money and his watch at the same time."—Detroit Free Press.

Gasless Sunday

What perfect and ecstatic bliss
To walk the country roads which I
For many years have feared to tread
Because of autos hurtling by.

What joy to take my book and find
Some sheltered, dustless spot and
Read
Untroubled by the siren's shrill
Accelera, or by the ruthless speed
Of some untrucking son of man
Who heedlessly and without care
For any fellow mortal's life
Rides madly on—to God knows
Where!

What blissful trilling from the sky
Where birdlings fly in wondrous
glee!
What gorgeous colors riot nigh—
What wonder that I feel so free!
So happy once more to enjoy
My native haunts, the childhood
nooks,
Where I would spend the lifelong day
With pleasant fancies and my books.

Think not this is the rapture born
Of four grapes—the selfish thought
Of one who, careless, triumphs now.
It is the knowledge, dearly bought,
Of one who, driving many miles,
Has never known the wholesome
The strength imbued, which comes
alone
When quiet broods on Nature's evening
—Hans May in New York Evening Post.

Letter Fighting

Some folks really
Like to write letters,
And some people
Actually get pleasure
Out of playing
in accordian.
With us, writing
Letters is like
Raising a lawn
in Iceland.
We'll get behind
Six weeks in our
Correspondence, then
It takes us two weeks
More to pull ourselves
Together to answer 'em.
When you take a
Night to answer your
Correspondence, and
When you finish it
And get it off in the
Mail, you figure,
"Well, that'll hold
They won't answer 'em
For at least a month!"
And then, day-dawn
them, you'd be getting
Replies in a
Couple of days!

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

Well, the theatre managers are "it" again. I think we in Lowell ought to realize what a fine set of amusement men the city harbors and how ready they are to respond not to an order—or even to a request—but to a mere suggestion that will help the government in any way. Their action in voluntarily closing their houses at less than an hour's notice Thursday afternoon was one of the most inspiring happenings that has come to pass in Lowell since a year ago last April, in my opinion. They might have dodged the issue very readily and have said that they should get a little more notice. But they didn't; there wasn't a murmur out of them. Mayor Thompson pointed out that the health officials wanted them to close at once and that meant that they would follow no other path. I was speaking with one of the managers Thursday night and he said that while he and his brothers in arms were ready to close if the proper authorities thought it advisable, still, he believed that the action taken Thursday was not a strictly logical one. At the conference held in city hall Thursday morning which eventually led to the closing of schools and theatres, the chief subject under discussion was the closing of schools. That was the nucleus of the meeting around which practically all the discussion revolved. Those who attended the meeting came away with the feeling that the schools had been closed primarily to protect the children. It was very reasonably pointed out by Principal Harris of the Varnum school, as well as several other speakers, that it would be foolish to close the schools and leave the theatres open because once a child was free from school, he would rush to the movie house. The manager with whom I talked said that this was logical as far as it went, but he maintained that if the chief object in view was to protect school children, the theatre managers might have been asked not to allow children into the theatres until danger of the epidemic was over. This could be done very readily and yet would allow the theatres to stay open and continue to have the bulk of their usual patronage. If, on the other hand, the purpose of the conference was to cover both children and adults, then the manager believed that the theatre would be no greater a danger source than many of the large industrial plants where dust is continually stirring and people work very closely together for eight or more hours a day. In the theatres, he says, they are together for only two or three hours at a time.

Personally, I believe that the proper action was taken but the proper reason for taking it was not given. Everybody got the initial impression that it was to protect school children primarily while as a matter of fact it will be of benefit to the entire community. But I agree with the manager in the inconsistency in saying that if the schools were closed, the theatres would also have to be closed. That isn't true. They might have remained open and barred children from their box offices. However, one can't begrudge a few days' amusement when it is for one's own good to forego it.

I suppose one of the most noticeable results of the closing of the amusement houses will be the number of people out in the air Sunday afternoon and evening. About the only real amusement that Lowell will have will be long tramps into the adjacent towns. There will be no autos and no theatres, so that two of the principal features of modern Sunday pleasure will be missing. As I write this, the board of health is discussing the matter of asking the soda fountain proprietors to suspend business until the epidemic is over. If that goes into effect then another pleasure source will be gone. Therefore, it looks as though we should walk out in the air Sunday and drink cold water. After all, that may be a greater pleasure than most of us are imagining. At any rate, it will be a first class preventative of influenza.

Some of the war-time economies are no doubt a strain on the pocketbooks of the public, and then, again some of them are not half bad. Speaking of this reminds me of a chat I had with a friend of mine today. "My

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

"FRUIT-A-TIVES", or Fruit Liver Tablets, Gave Great Relief.



MR. WM. H. OSTRANDER
\$55 Grant St., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I have been paralyzed on the whole right side since April 30th. I referred the case to a physician, who wrote me personally, advising the use of 'Fruit-a-tives'.

I bought three boxes and used them as directed. I am feeling fine—better than I have in the past nine months.

I would not be without 'Fruit-a-tives' for anything; no more strong cathartics or salts so long as 'Fruit-a-tives' are 'purchasable'; no more bowel trouble for me.

I recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to all. I feel more like 40 than 61, which I have just passed!"

WM. H. OSTRANDER.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, by FRUIT-A-TIVES Limited, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

two little boys were always asking me for nickels and dimes to buy 'thrift stamps with,' my friend said, 'and sometimes I would be stuck to find the small change to give them. However I have found a way in which I do not have to refuse them so often. Instead of taking 15 cents whenever I am in need of a shave I put the silver in the children's banks and wield the razor myself. And likewise, where in the old days I used to get a 35 cent haircut every two weeks, my good wife now trims up my scrawny neck with the razor every week, and thus my hair, with only a monthly shaving, looks as well groomed as before.' I thought this was rather tough on the barbers, who must also have to support their families, and now I am wondering if there are many who follow the same practice as my friend, how the barber will be able to supply his own kiddies with the wherewithal to purchase thrift stamps.

I happened into the



WHICH SHALL IT BE?

A cravenetted Top Coat or a regulation Fall Overcoat. They're all here—and all ready.

New smart models in homespun, cravenetted so they'll shed water; colors blue, oxford, tan and heather green, \$30 to \$35

Knitted Top Coats made by Society Brand Cravenetted, skeleton lined, with silk yokes, very smart, for young men... \$30.00

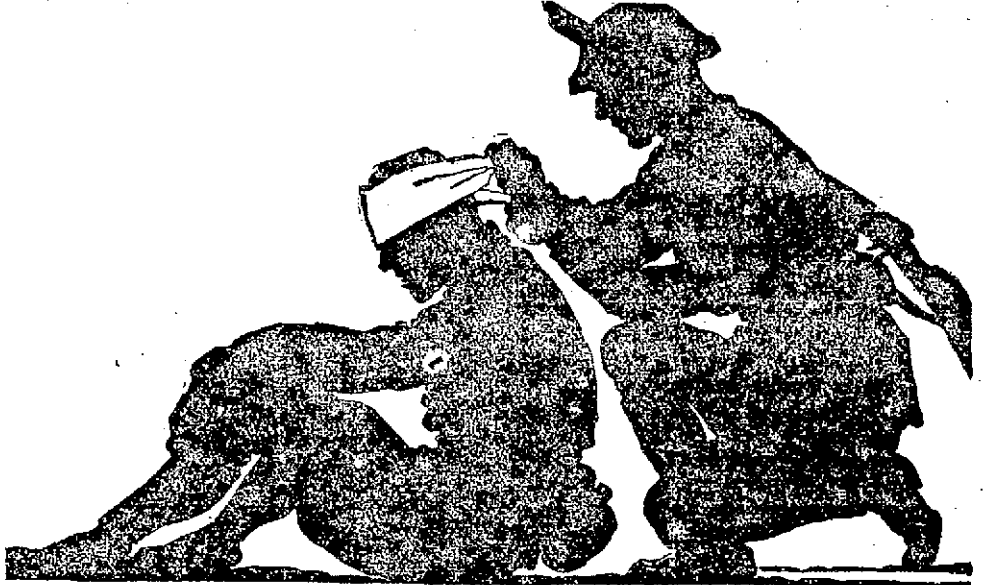
Chesterfield Top Coats

for business or dress, made from soft face woolsens in black Oxford and Cambridge grays, serge lined or lined with silk, \$20 to \$25

NEW SHOES

that will please every young man. For early fall wear there's nothing half so much in demand as the handsome new brown and mahogany leathers. Every new last—from clever manufacturers... \$5.00 to \$10.50

Putnam & Son Co.
166 Central Street.



The Boy From Next Door

YOU used to see him swing gayly down the street, radiant with the vigor of his sturdy young manhood. One day he came home in khaki; then his father told you, with mingled pride and foreboding, that he had "gone across" with his regiment.

Yesterday his name was on the casualty list—"slightly wounded"—and your face grew grave as you thought of the sorrow and suspense of his father and mother.

From every city street, every village, every community, the boy next door has gone to war.

Think of these thousands of splendid young Americans, reared in comfort, peace, and security, now suddenly plunged into that roaring inferno of battle with the hardened hordes of a desperately determined foe.

What are you doing to help them?

What are you doing to arm and protect them, and bring them home in safety? Have you bought Liberty Bonds? Have you bought all you possibly can?

Has it occurred to you that one more Bond, bought with a little additional effort, may save the life of the boy from the next door?

Buy Another Bond!

THIS SPACE SUBSCRIBED TO WINNING THE WAR BY

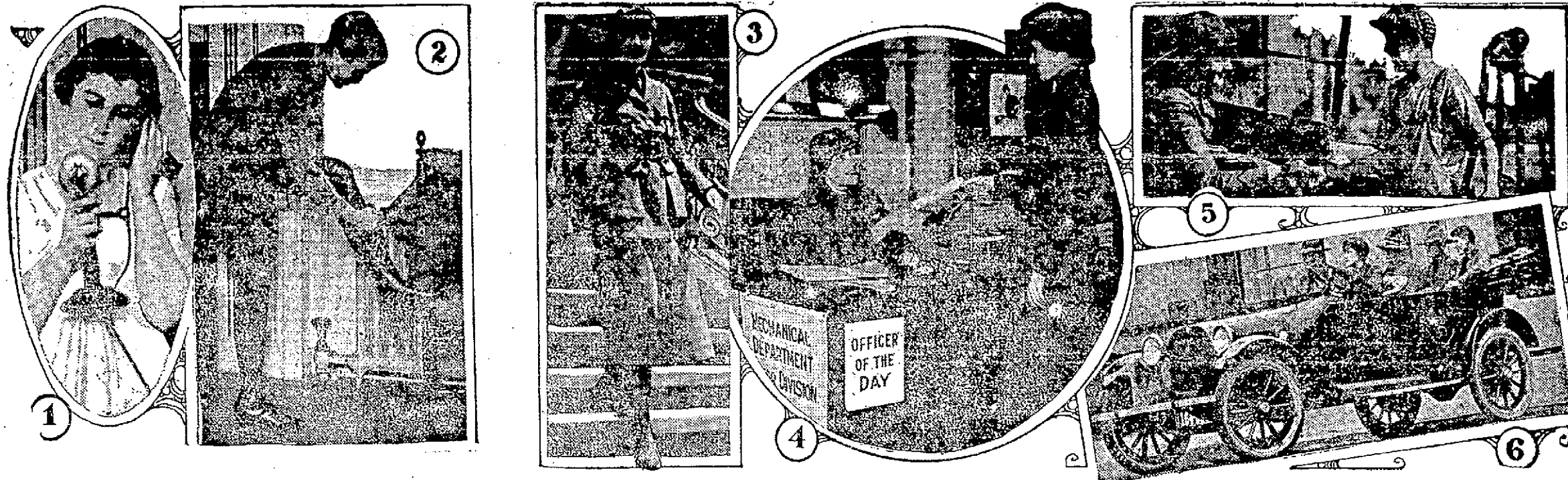
CONWAY'S MARKET

DAVIS SQUARE

FOR WOMAN AND THE HOME

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

LATEST FASHION NOTES BY BETTY BROWN



WOMEN ARE WINNING THE WAR!

Here's a birdseye view of the day's work of a chauffeuse of the women's motor corps, affiliated with the National League for Women's Service. Young society bud (figure 1) gets her orders by phone the night before; then we see her next morning (figure 2) dressing in her khaki and (3) walking to report (4) to the "officer of the day." Next she gets her car (5) from the mechanic and spends the day (6) driving army men on military errands. These pictures were posed especially for The Sun by Top-Sergeant Alice Pickslay of the women's motor corps.



THIS HAT ADDS HEIGHT

For very little girls, the characteristics most desired in the new winter bonnet is an ability to increase their apparent height. Tall hats must come to the aid of high French heels in the duty of adding a cubit to the stature—and this drum-major looking chapeau performs its duty. It is built of black chiffon velvet, and the towering effect is obtained by a foot of uncured ostrich feathers.

CONSERVATION MENUS BY BIDDY BYE

Early autumn months furnish few difficulties to the family menu maker for the markets are crowded with the harvest of war gardens and autumn fruits are finest and most plentiful.

Stick to fresh fruits and vegetables as long as possible. Serve fruits for desserts and reserve pies and puddings for cold weather. Meat, milk and butter are already showing price inflation. But no matter what the price, growing children must have milk and milk butter to maintain proper growth and health. Grow people may economize on butter, fats and use nut oils and vegetable fats instead. Save on meat—but not on milk. It is cheaper than either meat or eggs—and more necessary to health.

SUNDAY

Breakfast: Ripe apples, buckwheat cakes, syrup, coffee.

Dinner: Stuffed shoulder of mutton, browned potatoes, glazed onions, lettuce and green pepper salad, French dressing, grape sherbet, sponge cake.

Supper: Salmon salad, rye bread and butter sandwiches, hot chocolate, oatmeal cookies.

MONDAY

Breakfast: Ripe pears, oatmeal with cream and sugar, toast, cocoa.

Lunch: String beans cooked with pork, corn bread, buttermilk.

Dinner: Baked macaroni croquettes, cheese sauce, buttered beets, rye muffins, fruit salad, coffee.

TUESDAY

Breakfast: Grapes, boiled rice with milk and sugar, creamed beef on toast, coffee.

Luncheon: French toast, maple syrup, corn, fruit.

Dinner: Baked whitefish with egg sauce, mashed potatoes, sweet corn on the cob, sliced tomatoes, peaches and cream.

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast: Ripe blue plums, rice waffles, syrup, coffee.

Lunch: Corn fritters, broiled bacon, fresh apple sauce.

Dinner: Creamed tomato soup, corn sticks, green peppers with rice and meat stuffing, creamed carrots, onion



LONG, TIGHT AND SMART

Straight from Paris halls this new-est of new winter costumes with its confirmation of the rumor that "they're going to be tight and much longer." Apparently they are, for this latest model shows a skirt that outtrials the dear old hobble variety in its long, lean, lankness. The Russian blouse is of French blue duvetyn, and the skirt is of black tricotine. Velvet bands in sapphire blue are the only ornaments of the blouse. The high crush collar lined with velvet is a distinctly new and comforting touch for a winter costume.

and cucumber salad, Brown Betty with maple sauce.

THURSDAY

Breakfast: Sliced peaches, scrambled eggs, toast, coffee.

Lunch: Spoon corn bread, steamed spinach with hard-boiled egg, tapioca pudding.

Dinner: Baked beef heart, boiled potatoes, fried egg-plant, head lettuce salad, pineapple pudding.

FRIDAY

Breakfast: Baked apples with raisins, cornmeal mush and milk, rusks, cocoa.

Lunch: Vegetable hash, cottage cheese sandwiches, cookies, iced tea.

Dinner: Creamed codfish, baked potatoes, corn on the cob, fresh grape cake, coffee.

SATURDAY

Breakfast: Cantaloupe, broiled to-



FINE FOR WINDY DAYS

This chic bit of a turban perfectly achieves the almost impossible by combining snug comfort with excellent smartness. Every woman knows that it is difficult to appear neat and charming in the teeth of November gales, but this still little turban of navy blue satin, stitched in blue, crowned with blue velvet and boasting a blue waterfall of ostrich tips over the back, is a confection to satisfy the most exacting wearer.

matos and bacon, toast, coffee.
Lunch: Succotash, peanut butter sandwiches, apple sauce, cookies.
Dinner: Baked beans with tomato sauce, brown bread, creamed cauliflower, peach ice cream, sponge cake.

EAT FRUIT FOR HEALTH AND BEAUTY TOO

BY BIDDY BYE.

Fruits and fruit juices have always held the good opinion of physicians and dietitians, and now they are endorsed anew by the wartime food conservers. Fruits are the best of all sugar savers. They contain enough sweetness in themselves to furnish all that is needed in the average meal. Fruits clear the complexion by purifying the blood and improving digestion. Orange juice, cooked apples, prune juice and pineapple juices are among the best of foods to give to small children, both for their laxative qualities and for their growth promoting minerals and salts they contain.

Sweet cherries, grapes, peaches and pears have a very high sugar content and are valuable as sugar substitutes.

Dates, figs, prunes and apples are highly beneficial to both the liver and kidneys. Pineapple juice contains pepsin, aids digestion and is also beneficial in treating colds and sore throats.

Persons who lead sedentary lives need less heavy, concentrated food than is required by the physical worker, and are greatly benefited by large additions of fruit to the diet in place of heavy desserts.

Serve fresh or cooked fruit at least twice a day.

Here are three good fruit recipes:

Fruit Salad—Dissolve 1-2 tablespoonfuls of gelatin in 1-2 cupful of hot water and add to it 1 cupful of apple juice, 2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice, 2 tablespoonfuls corn syrup and a pinch of salt. Stir in 2-3 cupfuls of fresh peaches, pears and pineapple and halved white grapes and 1-2 cupful nut meats. Turn into wet mold to chill and set. Serve with fruit salad dressing.

Fruit Dressing for Fruit Salad—Slightly beat the yolks of 2 eggs and add to them 1 tablespoonful of strained lemon juice and 1 cupful of fruit juice from fresh or canned fruit. Cook in a double boiler until the consistency of this custard.

Pineapple Pudding—Beat the yolks of three eggs and add a pinch of salt, 1 cupful of corn syrup and 2 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and cook the mixture together until smooth and thickened. Dissolve 2 tablespoonfuls of gelatin in 1-2 cupful of cold water and 1 cupful of pineapple juice, and add to first mixture. Set the pan in cold water and stir until the pudding begins to thicken then fold in the beaten whites of the eggs and 1-2 cupful of cream beaten stiff. This is a nourishing and delicious dessert to serve after a simple, one-dish dinner.



CLASSIC SIMPLICITY AND DRAPERY MARK WAR MODES

Fashionable ladies of Greece, that pure fount of taste and beauty, exhibited no admiration for elaborately ornamented costumes of fantastic outline—and neither do fashionable ladies of wartime America.

To the classic ideal of simplicity, the American war-worker—which is almost a synonym for American woman—has added the new ideal of service. The tasteful gown today must indicate the government's desire for wool conservation, and also her effort to choose a design and material suited to varied occasions and capable of enduring long, hard service.

Therefore we find the winter models developed in serge, satin, jersey, velvet and duvetyn, often combined and supplemented with bandings of silk braid and fur. The straight silhouette prevails, and contrary to a threatened addition to the length of skirts, the latest models from Paris show skirt-hems elevated from 10 to

Lady Lookabout

A flash of indignation swept over me a few days ago when I gathered from a reliable source that the farmer of 1918 received one dollar and twenty-seven cents for his products where the farmer of 1917 received only one dollar for the same amount of goods.

I thought of my vegetable man who really is a daylight robber, licensed by the city to ply his trade. I thought of my own little war-time garden and another gentleman, also a daylight robber, this one in the guise of an honest man with a hoe over his shoulder. Three dollars and eighty-nine he wanted for a day's work in my garden. I became curious about the peculiar and unusual figure he placed on his service.

"Why do you ask just three dollars and eighty-nine cents?" I asked. "Why not make it even four dollars, or three?" I dared not listen to the prompting of my inner sense of fairness and utter the two dollars it urged.

"Garden price, ma'am," he returned. "Are gardeners unionized?" I asked, trying to show him that I was a wide awake lady.

"No, ma'am," he answered, "but firemen are, and I am a fireman on my vacation." I got thirty-eight cents and nine mills an hour on my job, and I won't scab it on my vacation. No, ma'am, I won't."

I wanted to send him about his business, but I glanced toward the garden. Bold pig-weed, brazen Roman wormwood, and lamb's quarters mocking the spindling corn, tomatoes and potatoes, looked back at me. A carpet of pansies demurely sunned itself at my feet, usurping the bed and board of beets, carrots and parsnips, and I succumbed as have others to the superior power of the labor union. I thought of all this when I read that the farmer is receiving twenty-seven cents more, this year for each dollar's worth of goods than last. "Coming and going, they get us," I thought bitterly, and I read on and learned that the house-

wife of 1918 pays only eighty-seven cents for vegetables the housewife of 1917 paid one dollar. It was from a government report, so I believed it, and peace again reigned within me, even though suppressing a trifle, timeworn little phrase with something in it about Missouri.

Woman Suffrage

There is something which revives one's faith in human nature in the news which comes from Louisville, Kentucky, to the effect that the Courier Journal of that city, so long an enemy to equal suffrage, has reversed its attitude. The reviving part of it is that the newspaper has the courage to come out in the open and admit that times have changed and with them, necessarily, the minds and opinions of men and newspapers.

"But," says the present editor of the Courier Journal, successor to that famous old war-horse and fire-eater, Henry Watson, "this is not a reversal of the Journal's views. It is, rather, the progress of its position. The war has brought new light to old topics. It has taught us to turn from things which in ordinary times were sound, but which will be obsolete in the time to come. It has taught us a lesson in woman."

The Boston Traveler, commenting

on the same topic, asks, "Where is the old-fashioned person who used to oppose woman suffrage?" Get on the hand wagon while it is passing, boys—old boys!

LADY LOOKABOUT.

HERE ARE HEALTHY TEN GOLDEN RULES TO KEEP CHILDREN WELL

The women's committee of the Minnesota Council of National Defense has drafted a set of ten golden rules for health, designed to protect and improve the health of the school children of the state. They have been so effective and popular that the federal government is encouraging their wider circulation. The rules designed for children apply equally well to adults who wish to attain the highest efficiency in wartime duties.

Ten Commandments for Health

1. Play hard and fair. Be loyal to your team mates and generous to your opponents.

2. Eat slowly. Do not eat between meals. Chew food thoroughly. Never drink water when there is food in the mouth. Drink water several times during the day.

3. Brush your teeth at least twice a day. Rinse your mouth out well with water after each meal.

4. Be sure to cultivate regular daily habits.

5. Keep clean body, clothes and mind. Wash your hands always before eating. Take a warm bath with soap once or twice a week; a cool sponge (or shower) bath each morning before breakfast and rub your body to a glow with a rough towel.

6. Try to keep companions, especially young children, away from those who have contagious diseases.

7. Use your handkerchief to cover a sneeze or cough and try to avoid coughing, sneezing, or blowing your nose in front of others.

8. In study, work, or play, do your best.

9. Sleep; get as many hours in bed each night as this table indicates for your age. Keep windows in bedroom well open.

Hours of Sleep for Different Ages

Age. Hours of Sleep

5 to 6 11 1/2

6 to 8 10 1/2

8 to 10 9 1/2

10 to 12 8 1/2

12 to 14 7 1/2

14 to 16 6 1/2

16 to 18 5 1/2

18 to 21 5

21 to 25 4 1/2

25 to 30 4

30 to 35 3 1/2

35 to 40 3

40 to 45 2 1/2

45 to 50 2

50 to 55 1 1/2

55 to 60 1

60 to 65 1/2

65 to 70 1/2

70 to 75 1/2

75 to 80 1/2

80 to 85 1/2

85 to 90 1/2

90 to 95 1/2

95 to 100 1/2

100 to 105 1/2

105 to 110 1/2

110 to 115 1/2

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555 to 560 1/2


560 to 565 1/2

565 to 570 1/2

570 to 575 1/2

575 to 580

Our Commanding General's Message



General Pershing's voice rings clear and strong throughout the land:—"We have toiled cheerfully against the day of battle. The men of the American Expeditionary Force expect that the Fourth Liberty Loan will be subscribed

STAND BY the Commander-in-Chief.

STAND BY General Pershing.

STAND BY the boys at the front.

STAND BY the greatest country in the world—our country.

STAND BY for Liberty and Righteousness.

Your subscription to the

Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan

(will be the eternal record of your patriotic service to God, your Country and the Right.

This page contributed to the Fourth Liberty Loan by Andrew Adie and the United States Worsted Company, Boston, Mass.
Permission is given to reproduce this announcement anywhere.

REAL ESTATE NOTES

LOCAL BUILDING ACTIVITIES

BUILDING PERMITS FOR THE WEEK

REAL ESTATE DEALERS

Thos. B. Elliott, real estate broker, offices 64 Central street, corner Prescott street, reports the following sales negotiated during the past week:

The sale of an attractive house of square, colonial type situated at 424 Chelmsford street at the head of Forest street. The property is of recent construction and has eight rooms. It is equipped with bath and heat, the plumbing throughout being of the most modern style. The transfer is effected on behalf of the builder and owner, Eddie L. Gray. The

purchaser, Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, buys for personal occupancy. Final papers have been passed in the sale of a first-class suburban parcel located at 12 Stone street, Drecht Centre. The house is of cottage type with seven rooms. It is provided with all conveniences and is surrounded with a large lot devoted to garden purposes. The grantor in the transaction is Mrs. Lucia V. Harvey, the grantee, Wilfred J. LeBourdais. Mr. and Mrs. LeBourdais are already in occupancy of the premises.

Also the sale of an excellent two-apartment property at 282 High street in the Belvidere section. The house is of brick construction and has five rooms with each apartment. Land approximating 5000 square feet and assessed at the rate of 35c. per foot was

conveyed in the transaction. The sale is negotiated on behalf of Oscar P. Neale and Nellis F. Sanborn, the grantees being Arthur J. Brooks and Mary D. Brooks. Final papers have been passed in the transfer of a cottage property at 14 Eustis avenue. The house has six first-class rooms, three on the first floor and three on the second. The land involved in the transfer totals 2400 square feet and is assessed at the rate of 35c. per foot. The grantor is John W. Peard and the grantee Victor J. Monette. Mr. Monette buys for a home.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

For the Week Ending Sept. 27

LOWELL
Alden A. Usher to Irvin L. Jones at al. land, Parker st.
Mary E. Scoboria to Margaret E. Harrington, land and buildings.
Thos. E. Roimwell to United States Housing corporation, 1000 State street, Middlesex, Winona, Foster and Lupton sts. and Livingston ave.
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Edith E. Russell to John C. McMillan, land and buildings, Burnside st.

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No Job Too Small—None Too Large
130 Bowers Street.

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GIRL wanted for chamber work.
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Man to run cotton cards, 2
cotton spinners (girls), girl for
drawing frame, girl for inter-
mediate shibbertender, on good
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Employment Office, 119 Mer-
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SAFETY RAZOR BLADES re-sharpened.
Euler Drug Co., Middlesex st.
Cutter's razor store, central st., Noonan's
Drug Co., Bridge st.

FIRST CLASS PAINTING, papering,
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Apply 337 High st.

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kinds exchanged, also all kinds of
books, Bargains in violins and
talking machines. William Anastos-
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FURNITURE thoroughly repaired by
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NOTICE

Machinery Belt Workers, Harness-
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are requested to attend meeting at
O'Donnell's Bldg., 84 Middlesex st., Mon-
day, Sept. 30, at 7:30 p. m.

LOST AND FOUND

SMALL SUM of money found. Own-
er can have by proving property. Call
59 Third st.

LADY'S POCKETBOOK lost Friday
noon in Appleton street, containing a
sum of money. Reward if returned to
75 Cambridge st.

SUM of MONEY lost between Davis
square and Hasford square. Reward
if returned to 12 Central st.

GOLD WATCH lost between depot
and Cabot st. via Middlesex, Central
and Merrimack sts. Reward if re-
turned to 234 Cabot st.

PURPLE POCKETBOOK lost Sunday
evening containing sum of money. Re-
ward if returned to 23 Cabot st.

IRISH TERRIER PUP lost. Return
to 13 Astor st. Reward if re-
turned to 14 Columbus ave., city.

FOR SALE

BEST SQUASH for sale; one cent per
lb. for one week. Come for them op-
posite blacksmith shop, 556 Andover st.

4-BURNER GAS RANGE, with two
ovens, for sale; in perfect condition.
If interested Tel. 1658 Thursday or Fri-
day.

FORD, 1916 car, with all equip-
ment in perfect running condition.
Inquire Globe Tire Agent, 242 Central
st.

FORD TRUCK, 1917 model, for sale;
in perfect condition, running at the
present time. 233 Middlesex st.

UPRIGHT PIANO, full size New
England, \$85; parlor organ, \$20. 747
Merrimack st.

LUNCHCART for sale; good condi-
tion, real bargain. Conrad Heon, 13
Salem st.

WE HAVE A PIANO just returned
by consignment, this city, which we
will sell for balance due on lease—less
than half its real value. It is of stand-
ard make, mahogany upright and will
be delivered free of expense to buyer
with chair and scarf belonging to it.
J. J. J. office.

PLAYER-ROLLS, best line, for sale
at Hounsell's, 704 Bridge st.; open ev-
enings.

STUDENT-DELIVERY CAR,
body, self-starter, electric lights,
for sale. Good running condition. Ap-
ply 181 School st.

APPLES!

Apples are scarce, but not so with
us. Visit "Wasside Stand," See our
fine display Saturday until 9
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Also Potatoes, Wild Grapes, Sweet
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Pleasant View Orchards
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If you want to buy, sell or exchange
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You can be cured quickly, permanently and
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free booklet, "How to Stop Stammering."
Samuel D. Robbins, Principal Boston Stam-
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Mass. Established 1867.

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Paul Severance to Daniel Baront et
al. land and buildings, Mechanics Park
avenue.
Fred E. Pasho to Fred R. Winship,
land.
James E. Burke to Oscar D. Mes-
senger, land, Central park.
Aaron Adelman to Helen L. Burke,
land corner Burlington and Harnden
roads.
J. W. Wilbur Co. to Oscar S. Para-
disse, land, Lakeside park, part 1.
Eugene E. Hutton to James J. Han-
non, land, The Pines.
Johanna Dolan et al. to land, Walnut
ave.
Frank W. Geer to Clara L. Smith,
land, Nuttings Lake park.

CHELMSFORD

Alvin H. Fletcher to Arthur M. War-
ren, land and buildings, road from So.
Chelmsford to Westford.

DRAFT

Hiram L. Gordon to Henry J. Menut,
land, Fox st.

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A DECORATIVE SHOP with the
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ported WALL COVERINGS.
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AGENTS—2004 gold framed patriotic
pictures, 16c. sell 50c. Over-Top, Paul
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busts. Sample free. People's Portrait,
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\$2000 DAILY distributing prize pa-
triotic pictures, "Liberty and Peace",
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flict", "Victory Honor Roll". Great
excitement. Demand enormous. Sam-
ple free. Also portrait catalogues. Con-
solidated Portrait Co., 1033 W. Adams
st., Chicago.

RESPECTABLE middle-aged or older
lady wanted to assist in light
housework, good home and small
wages in return for such service. Write
T. H. Sun office.

PATRIOTIC men and women wanted
to distribute "Americanism and the Amer-
ican Way" Give just the information you
possess about this critical time. Il-
lustrated. Big pay. Share time may
be used in other ways. International
Press, Philadelphia.

MAN OR WOMAN with some knowl-
edge of seeds wanted; gardening or
farming market garden preferred;
an excellent and unusual sales oppor-
tunity. The Wing Seed Co., Mechanics-
burg, O.

WOMAN wanted to do scrubbing and
cleaning. Apply 170 Middlesex st.

CORPENTEN SALESMAN wanted.
Living particulars to G-87,
Sun office.

WANTED AT ONCE, gentleman over
draft age or deferred class, for pleas-
ant outdoor work. No canvassing.
Meet business men or lawyers and vigi-
lantly. Salary or commission. Aubrey
Room, 229-231 Hildreth building.

MAN WANTED for repair work on
street cars, engines and electrical ap-
paratus. Truckmen, etc. Inside work;
free transportation. Apply General
Foreman's office, Middlesex st. shops.
Box 54, Sta. D, Lowell.

EXPERIENCED COOK wanted. 279
Nesmith st.

KITCHEN GIRL and table girl
wanted at 47 Elm st., North Billerica.

GIRL wanted to take care of small
children; good wages. Write T. H. Sun
office.

YOUNG GIRL wanted to mind a baby
through the daytime. Apply 279 Nes-
mith st.

ONE 2-HOUSE COAL TEAMSTER
wanted; wages \$23.50 per week; one
single teamster, \$21.00 per week; ex-
perienced coal men preferred. Steady
work. Your pay every night if you
need it. John P. Quinn, 937 Gorham
st., Lowell, Mass.

TEN SAID SHOVELERS wanted;
cash showing \$8.00 (three dol-
lars) a-hour day. Your pay every
night if you need it. Quinn Coal and
Teaming Co., 937 Gorham st.

THOUSANDS MEN, women, girls, 18
or over, wanted immediately by U. S.
government; easy office positions at
Washington and in every large city;
experience unnecessary. \$100 month
and up, 4-hour day. Free country
needs you; help her. Write immedi-
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FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. 170 G,
Rochester, N. Y.

NEAT AND CAPABLE MAID wanted
for general housework; small family.
Apply 4 Harland ave. Tel. 537.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted to col-
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clients. Write stating age, etc., also
experience to F-41, Sun office.

MAN of good address wanted for
lighting work. References. Good education prerequisite.
Write R-28, Sun office.

OPENING FOR BOOKMAN, first
class. Permanent local territory and
excellent salary to competent
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YOUNG WOMAN with knowledge of
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BRIGHT YOUNG WOMAN for com-
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T. H. Sun office.

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State experience and reference. Write
R-5, Sun office.

TEAMSTER WANTED

Pay satisfactory and a permanent
position for a steady temperate man.
Apply W. R. Carey, 71 Market st.

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Girls and boys over 16, on
pleasant work mailing calendars.
Houd's Laboratory, Thorndike St.

MAN AND BOY

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In Shipping and Box
Dept., Shaw Stocking
Company.

WANTED

10 Concrete Workmen at
St. John's Hospital. Inquire
D. H. Walker's foreman, M.
Rodgers. \$3.60 9 hours.

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St. John's Hospital. Inquire
D. H. Walker's foreman, M.
Rodgers. \$3.60 9 hours.

Joseph Daylau to Philomena Ther-
raught, land and buildings, Merrimack
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Jacob W. Wilbur, Inc., Boston, to
Wladislaw Sperling et al. land, corner
Fellows lane and Gage st.

TEWKSBURY

Edward W. Fuller by mortgage to Con-
stantinos Zevitas, land and buildings,
Brown st.
Grace V. Nickerson to John A. Mc-
Lean, land and buildings, Florence av.
Nicholl G. Albanaki et al. to Alfred
Strug, land, Lakeside park annex.

TYNGSBORO

Homeward Land Trust by tr. to An-
nie Winer, land, Mountain Rock park.

WILMINGTON

Edgar C. Linn to Dominic Lullino,
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312 Hildreth Building. Tel. 144

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Nice 6-room Cottage.....\$1700
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CHIN LEE CO.—Choy suay, Ameri-
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Res. phone, 7632-M; shop, 1316.

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N. E. BLEG, and SUPPLY CORP.,
125 Boston st., Electric Shop at re-
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PARSONS, 304 SUN BUILDING—
Insurance of all kinds.

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CHAS. E. McGRATH, 271 Gorham st.
Eyes carefully examined and properly
fitted without use of drugs. Lenses
matched from broken pieces. Repairing
promptly done.

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J. KERNHAW, piano and organs
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ROOFERS—J. Burns & Son, slate
roofs. Roofs repaired. Tel. 2322-W.
166 Concord st., Tel. 1261-W, 97 Hoyt
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STOVE REPAIRS

QUINN STOVE REPAIR CO., 150
Gorham st., carries in stock, stoves,
grates, water fronts and other parts
to fit all stoves and ranges. Work
promptly attended to. Tel. 4170.

TO LET

FIVE-ROOM FLAT to let in High-
lands, all modern conveniences. Ap-
ply C. E. Erickson at Dyer st.

ROOMS to let in lodging house, 73
Lawrence st.

ROOMS to let for light housekeeping,
138 Paige st.

OFFICE to let in Runnels Bldg., Mer-
rimack sq. Formerly occupied by Dr.
Joseph J. Kearney. Inquire of janitor
or telephone 1085.

FURNISHED ROOMS for light
housekeeping to let. 33 Tyler st.

5-ROOM COTTAGE to rent. Apply
Mrs. Sells, Kenwood.

4 and 5-TON TRUCKS to let by day
or hour. P. Cogger, Tel. 2970.

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PRACTICAL NURSE wishes employ-
ment, maternity cases preferred; rea-
sonable rates. Write R-58, Sun office.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange
anything, try a Sun want ad.

WE WILL PAPER YOUR ROOMS

FOR \$3.00 AND UP
And furnish the wall paper. Dealer in
wall paper at very lowest prices. Also
paper hanging, whitewashing and
painting. Estimates given on large or
small jobs. All work guaranteed.

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Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing
Prices reasonable. Call today.
We can please you.
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SPECIALIST
SKIN, BLOOD AND NERVOUS
DISEASES

RHEUMATISM, neuralgia, neuritis,
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thritis, gout, catarrh, epilepsy.
CANCER, TUBERCULOSIS, Asthma
and other diseases WITHOUT THE
KNIFE.

EYE, ear, nose, throat, stomach.
Investigate methods of treatment.
Lowell Office, 37 Central Street
Hours Wed. and Sat. 9 to 12
Consultation. Examination. Advice
FREE

15 CONCRETE WORKMEN
at Saco-Lowell Shops, \$3.60 per
Day of 9 hours. Apply D. H.
Walker's foreman, Joe Bean.

Two-horse Coal Teamsters, \$23.50
per week. Will send helper while
learning the streets. One-horse
Coal Teamsters, \$21.00 per week.
Coal Shovelers, \$20.42 per week.
Sand Shovelers, \$18.00 per week.
Man to run Circular Saw, \$21.00
per week.
Your pay every night if you
need it.

JOHN P. QUINN COAL &
TEAMING CO.
957 Gorham St.

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Two-horse Coal Teamsters, \$23.50
per week. Will send helper while
learning the streets. One-horse
Coal Teamsters, \$21.00 per week.
Coal Shovelers, \$20.42 per week.
Sand Shovelers, \$18.00 per week.
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Man to run Circular Saw, \$21.00
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Your pay every night if you
need it.

JOHN P. QUINN COAL &
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957 Gorham St.

News From Camp Devens

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC AT CAMP

DEVENS COST LIVES OF 51
SOLDIERS

CAMP DEVENS, Sept. 28.—The epi-
demic situation looked brighter yester-
day with a total of only 24 new cases
of influenza. New cases of pneumo-
nia showed a great decrease. The toll
of death was the heaviest yet reported
names of 51 soldiers being published.
The New England deaths were divided
as follows: Massachusetts, 17;
Maine, 14; Vermont, 7; Connecticut, 7;
New Hampshire, 6; Rhode Island, 2.

Donald R. Rowell, Tumbidge, Vt.;
James H. Monte, Putnam, Conn.; Adam
Florin, New Haven, Conn.; Louis Som-
perlong, Barre, Vt.; Alonzo C. Mahan,
E. Bethel, Vt.; Kenneth Webber, Vi-
enna, Me.; Alfred J. Davis, Pittsfield;
Chester Shaw, No. Tiverton, R. I.; Ed-
win E. Boston, So. Berwick, Me.; J. G.
Auscin, York Beach, Me.; Austin
Lincoln, Damariscotta, Me.; Ira
Churchill, Craftsbury, Vt.; Christopher
Champlin, Wickford, R. I.

James P. Dunn, Taunton; Frank E.
Nelson, Arlington; James D. Coulter,
Bethlehem, N. H.; Roy L. Venna, Som-
erville; Merrill Cough, Lisbon, N. H.;
Edgar C. Anderson, Yarmouth, Me.;
Walter M. Deas, Lawrence; Edward J.
Johnson, Lowell; Raymond E. Neal

West Milton, Vt.; Ralph Hiram Car-
penter, Greenville, Me.; George R.
Philbrook, Clinton; Walter E. Cass,
Roxbury, Vt.

Joseph L. Vickers, Buckland, Conn.;
Leslie H. Merrill, Bridgewater, N. H.;
Anthony Bergeron, Manchester, N. H.;
Clyde L. Crafts, Princeton, Me.; Edwin
B.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Against the Government comes to the people of the country with the request that they lend their money, and lend it upon a more liberal scale than ever before, in order that the great war for the rights of America and the liberation of the world may be prosecuted with ever increasing vigor to a victorious conclusion. And it makes this appeal with the greatest confidence because it knows that every day it is becoming clearer and clearer to thinking men throughout the nation that the winning of the war is an essential investment. The money that is held back now will be of little use or value if the war is not won and the selfish motives of Germany are permitted to dictate what America may and may not do. Men in America, besides, have from the first until now dedicated both their lives and their fortunes to the vindication and maintenance of the great principles and objects for which our Government was set up. They will not fail! Now let us show the world for what their wealth was intended.

Woodrow Wilson



WOODROW WILSON

DIVIDEND TAX PROPOSED FOR CORPORATIONS

MILTON BRONNER.
(N.E.A. Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The present method of taxing the earnings of corporations, in the opinion of Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, is all wrong, and sooner or later will have to be adjusted so that it will be fair and equitable to the small stockholder.

"After the war is won and there are no more war profits to tax, I certainly expect to fight in the senate for action of it," Senator Norris declares. "Under our war taxation bills we levy on the earnings of corporations. That means that Widow Jones, with a few share of stock, pays the same amount per share as does Millionaire Blank, who owns 100,000 shares. The stockholders are the corporation. The corporation does not own the earnings. The stockholders do. When you tax the earnings, you do not tax the corporation, you tax the stockholders."

"Maybe Widow Jones has invested all the money her husband left her in the stock of a corporation and is dependent upon those dividends for her living. Ordinarily her stock pays her \$1000 per year. But the war tax comes along and as the corporation is taxed, to make an extreme case, her dividends are so cut that her income dwindles to \$1500. She is financially crippled."

"But Millionaire Blank, who has 100,000 shares, also has his income dividends reduced, you say. Yes. He used to get \$3,000,000 on his stock and now he gets \$2,500,000. He is not very seriously crippled. Nor is he when he pays an income tax on what is left."

Tax Dividends as Income

"My idea is that you should not levy a tax on the corporation, but the

government should add to each man's income what he gets in the way of dividends from the corporation and then tax the income. Under such a law Widow Jones with her \$1000 would go untaxed—as she should be, and Millionaire Blank would be taxed more—and he should be."

"The suggestion is thrown out that maybe to evade such taxes, big corporations would not pay dividends. They would put the money into the treasury as surplus and some day when the tax law was repealed, cut a big melon. The surplus does not belong to the law's action, the corporation. It belongs to the shareholders, whether they get it now or whether it is held in the corporation treasury for them."

"If it is held in the treasury as surplus, by a look at the stock books, each man's share of that surplus could be figured and it should be added to his income just as if it had been paid to him in dividends. And then it should be taxed as income. There would be few cases in which money would be thus held, because big shareholders would say if they were to be taxed on it anyway, they might as well draw the money and enjoy it."

Opposes War Tax Plan

"I am not very keen for the proposed alternative tax on corporations according to which will yield the most revenue—the excess profits or the war profits. The excess profits tax is full of inequalities and injustices. As between two companies with the same capital, it taxes most the one in which brains and energy and modern methods have combined to bring in a greater income. It penalizes efficiency and hustle. As between two companies, one with a small capital, based honestly upon the physical value of the plant, and one with a large watered capital, dishonest on the face of it, this excess profit tax hits the small company and often lets the other go scot free of taxes."

"During the war the bulk of the taxes ought to come out of war profits. Income made or greatly enhanced on account of the war ought

to be taxed up to 50 per cent."

"I am bitterly opposed to so-called consumption taxes at the present time. The high cost of living is burdensome; every man with a moderate income. We have three fertile sources of taxation which can and must stand the burden—war profits, big incomes and luxuries."

YANKS FIGHT JUST LIKE THEY PLAY

By J. R. GROVE.

(N.E.A. Staff Writer and Artist.)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE.—The American soldier fights the Germans and wins on the strength of his sporting blood. He likes to play the game—each for the other and all for one.

At home, on the football field or in any other game, the Americans scheme to get to their goal, pulling and tugging, one clearing the path for the other, all pushing for the goal. That's the way they play the game of war.

They like the great outdoors, and they are in the prime of their training as athletes. In basketball they are rough, in football they are rougher, and in the game of war—well, as one captain said in the advance from the Marne:

"The hoes wanted a rough war and they started it rough, so we'll give it to 'em rough. We like to beat a fellow at his own game, y'know."

The German soldier is of gymnastic type, but he is different. He shines at individual tests of strength, such as lifting weights, swinging dumbbells, etc. It is second nature for him to imitate the examples of his superiors. He knows no team work, and becomes bull-headed and obstinate.

In England they speak of how fast the American walks and his athletic appearance. It is the same in France. He can pass anything on the road but a French taxi. He is always in a hurry to get some place and get it over with, and it is that spirit he carries into battle—to get to it, do it, and get it over with.

I have been with the fighting forces

all through the battle of the Marne, from Chateau-Thierry to Fismes, and our men fight as they play the game, with the atmosphere of sportsmanship. They are not winners because they have had years of training, but because they have a game to play, and they play it with that old determination, to win. They push each other on, rooting and yelling as if they were at a football or baseball game.

The greater the danger, it seems, the less fearless the doughboys get. They root and yell like a crowd in a bleachers. When they see a boche aviator approaching chased by an American flier, this is what you hear: "Attaboy! Up an' at 'em! Down she comes! At 'em baby! Attaboy! Look at him, he's beatin' it! Get him, the piker!" And all the time the wildest excitement prevails.

At an advanced observation post near Fismes the artillery observer in command picked up the phone. "All right, Buddy," he said. "Drop one on 1030. Attaboy! Now on 1012. Whoops, my dear! Come again! Peach! Two warm on 1120. It's a bear! They're beatin' it!"

It's the humane way they play the game, and for this reason they are always smiling, going in and coming out. They are playing the game of war on the field of France, and they have a goal—the freedom of the world.

WAR NEEDS LABOR OF CONVICTS

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—Prison labor as a factor in winning the war is being urged by Warden John Francis, of the western Penitentiary, who is a recognized authority on the management of penal institutions, and reclaiming recalcitrant manhood. Mr. Francis has taken up the subject with the chamber of commerce of Pittsburgh, which body has called upon congress to enact legislation which will permit

50,000 inmates of prisons in the country to engage in war work.

According to the views of Mr. Francis, the criminal is a patriot according to his lights. He will be glad to help win the war if allowed to do so. State laws passed to fit peace conditions prevent this. He holds that it should be possible to suspend these laws for war purposes during the continuance of the war by act of congress. That it has not been done Mr. Francis thinks is due to an oversight rather than to the determination of anybody to refuse to make use of the resources of the prisoners' labor.

"I am in possession of data which shows that 5 per cent of the prison labor of the country, engaged on the manufacture of socks, will turn out 4,000,000 dozens of pairs in a year's time," Mr. Francis recites. "We should have had twice that many socks ready to send to our soldiers in France to keep them from freezing during the coming winter. We could have had them if this proportion of our prisoners had been allowed to work on them."

"What is true of socks is true of other supplies. There are buildings and machinery available to turn out immense quantities of supplies and they are not being used. There are 50,000 persons rotting in idleness in prison cells in this country because they have no employment. They are degenerating morally, mentally and physically, while their country and the people of Europe need the work they would be glad to give. Something should be done to change this condition of things."

Special mail boxes for the airplane mail service have been installed in the loading hotels of New York city. A sign on each box says: "Special collection for the final close of airplane mail will be made from this box at 11 a. m. daily except Sunday."

OPPORTUNITY OF LABOR

John Mitchell, Former Head of the Miners' Union, Says This Is Democracy's War

"It is a wonderful opportunity for service in defense of human rights that is now presented to the wage earners of America," says John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers.

"We hear it said that food will win the war, that ships will win the war, that men and munitions will win the war. Men, munitions, food, and ships are all absolutely vital to victory, but we can reduce them all to one thing when we say that work will win the war."

"To put the strength of our great nation on the battle front of France, to back up the men who have been called to the colors and are now giving their lives that democracy may not perish from the earth, we here at home must work as we have never worked before."

"With our hands and brains, by toil

and sacrifice, we must provide the ships and destroyers and aeroplanes, the guns and ammunition, food, fuel, and clothing, all the infinite variety of war necessities without which our armies will be powerless.

"Millions of our people are now toiling on farms, in factories, in shipyards to produce cargoes and carriers to be sent across the Atlantic. This is the great work that must be carried on by the army that stays at home, the army of the workers."

"The work that one man does at home may seem to him very small, too small to be measured on the battle front, but it is only through the toil of the industrial workers, each doing his part, that the big job can be done."

DR. H. E. McNALLY

Has purchased the offices and practice of Dr. J. H. Rooney at 228 Merrimack street. These rooms have been renovated and fully equipped to do highest grade dental work of all kinds. Specialty made of plate work in rubber, aluminum and gold.

Dr. McNally extends to his many friends and former patients a cordial invitation to call.

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SCHOOL OPENS SEPT. 30th

Now— All Together!

NOTHING could stand against the mad dash of the French and American cavalry on the Marne—the German lines gave way, broke, fled; the day was won.

That fighting spirit of the men of Foch and Pershing, that united purpose—for Victory—must be the spirit, the purpose, of each of us behind the lines.

Paris, Aug. 5.—The Americans covered themselves with glory in the hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of Fismes yesterday when they captured that German base. The fighting is said to have been the bitterest of the whole war, the Prussian Guards asking no quarter and being bayoneted or clubbed to death as they stood by their machine guns.

We must lend as well as they fight. And we must pull together with all the strength we have—now!

We must so order our lives that we can save—to the limit—and lend—to the limit—for Victory. We must put America's whole strength behind our fighting men

Let us lend the way they fight **Now—All Together!** Let us buy bonds to our utmost

You're a Patriot Fool If You Do Don't **BUY A BOND**

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FRED C. WELD